

request, examined the type specimen and confirmed my suspicion. Due to its relatively large size, this specimen probably represents the still undescribed male of *stolli*.

Crematogaster peruviana (Wheeler), new combination

Tranopeltoides peruvianus Wheeler, 1922, Amer. Mus. Novit. n. 48, p. 14 (male; Peru: Callanga).

This species, also based on a single stray male, differs from the preceding species only in trivial characters. According to Dr. Brown (personal communication) "the differences between these forms listed by Wheeler either do not exist on the specimens at all, or else they are inconsequential. The antennal difference, which he emphasized, is incorrectly stated: the third through sixth funicular segments are about as long in *peruvianus* as in *bolivianus*, but in *peruvianus* they are a little thicker. If Wheeler had actually measured the segments, he would have seen this." I likewise suspect that this species is merely a variant of the former, both representing the male sex of *stolli*. The formal synonymy, however, must needs be based on better material, presently not available to me.

Two New Species of *Aphaereta*, with a Key to the Nearctic Species (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)¹

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Two additional series of *Aphaereta* have been brought to my attention since publication of my redescription of *Aphaereta pallipes* (Say), (McComb, 1958). These forms are described as new species below. I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck for his review of this work and to the United States National Museum and the Canada Department of Agriculture for the loan of material for this study.

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Key to the Nearctic Species of *Aphaereta*

1. Thorax and abdomen testaceous; second flagellar segment barely longer than first; mesopleural furrow not distinct; male subapterous.....*excavata*, new species
Entire body black or blackish except for first abdominal segment which may be light in color; mesopleural furrow well impressed and foveolate; second flagellar segment much longer than first; males fully winged.....2
2. Ovipositor sheath longer than hind tibia; first flagellar segment uniformly dark throughout.....*pallipes* (Say)
Ovipositor sheath shorter than hind femur; first flagellar segment dark at apical end, but gradually turning light toward the base.....*masoni*, new species

***Aphaereta excavata*, new species**

This species is distinguished especially by the unusually deep excavation on each side of the scutellum, by the prominent spiracular tubercles of the first abdominal segment, by the relatively short second segment of antennal flagellum, by the unusually short ovipositor sheath which is not longer than the first tergite, by the testaceous color and by the male being subapterous.

Female. Length 1.6–2.6 mm.; head transverse, strongly excavated behind; face thickly covered by erect hair and with a conspicuous median fovea directly below the antennae; eye completely bare, broadly oval, its greatest diameter about equal to half the width of face, temple a little narrower than eye but strongly convex; a distinct, complete, grooved line extending from anterior ocellus backward across vertex and occiput; antenna with 21 to 23 segments, distinctly tapering apically, unusually thickly hairy especially on the basal flagellar segments; first segment of flagellum barely shorter than the second, the latter distinctly broadening toward apex and considerably longer than third segment; most of the flagellar segments not, or barely, twice as long as thick.

Thorax compact; notauli indicated at anterior margin of mesoscutum, median lobe of mesoscutum indicated by weakly raised lines extending backward from the short impressions representing the notauli; sides of scutellum exceedingly strongly

excavated with the result that the basal lateral areas are completely hollowed out beneath and the disc of the scutellum is small and nearly parallel-sided; scutellar fovea large but shallow; propodeum rugulose; mesopleuron smooth and shining, the furrow weak and not distinctly foveolate; metapleuron smooth.

Wings with second cubital cell strongly narrowed outwardly, the second intercubitus being less than half as long as the first.

Abdomen slightly longer than thorax, and about as broad; spiracular tubercles of first segment slightly before the middle, unusually prominent; first tergite weakly, irregularly, longitudinally acciculate, and with two posteriorly convergent keels not quite attaining apical margin; remainder of abdomen smooth; ovipositor sheath equal to length of first tergite.

Testaceous; head black or piceous, scape and pedicel yellowish, flagellum dark brown, paler apically, legs entirely yellow except the hind tibiae which are faintly dusky from slightly beyond base to a little beyond the middle. Wings hyaline.

Male. Very similar to female except for the antennae being 20-segmented in material examined, and in the greatly abbreviated wings, the anterior wings not attaining middle of abdomen.

Type locality. Somerville, GEORGIA.

Type. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 64911.

Host. *Sarcophaga* sp. on *Sarracenia flava*.

Described from 31 females and 11 males reared by F. M. Jones, July and August 1915. Most of the males are in poor condition.

Aphaereta masoni, new species

This species resembles *excavata* in its very short ovipositor which is shorter than the hind femur, but it differs conspicuously in having its thorax and abdomen black and in its more slender antennae. In color and antennal structure it closely resembles *pallipes*, from which it may be distinguished by its much shorter ovipositor, and the largely pale first flagellar segment.

Female. Length 1.9 and 2.0 mm.; face twice as broad as high, convex, smooth, and polished; eyes round with several

distinct hairs present; temples convex, narrower than the eyes; antennae with 22-24 segments, filiform, with the first segment much shorter than the second, the rest progressively a little shorter toward apex of antenna, even the shortest segments at least twice as long as thick; back of head smooth, polished, with a line running caudad from the median ocellus to the neck.

Mesoscutum smooth and highly polished; scutellar fovea large, shallow and divided into two parts by a median, longitudinal raised line; scutellum broadly rounded at apex, highly polished; mesopleuron shiny and with a foveate furrow; propodeum rugose. Wing with the second cubital cell gradually narrowed outwardly, almost three times as long as its greatest width.

Abdomen smooth, polished; equal in length to thorax, the first tergite longitudinally rugulose striate. Ovipositor sheath shorter than hind femur and only half as long as hind tibia.

Color uniform black with exception of scape, pedicel and legs, which are lighter.

Male. Like the female except that the number of segments in the antennae of material examined ranges from 24 to 26.

Type locality. Stratford, ONTARIO, Canada.

Type. In the Canadian National Collection at Ottawa.

Host. *Cordilura* sp. (of dipterous family Scatomyzidae). Described from 21 females and 3 males reared by J. R. Vockeroth of the Entomology Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

LITERATURE CITED

- McCOMB, C. W. 1958. New synonymy in the genus *Aphaereta* with a redescription of *Aphaereta pallipes* Say. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 60: 223-224.

Laboratory Refresher Training Courses

The Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga. will give 22 courses in microbiological subjects, Oct. 10 to Apr. 7, each lasting from one to four weeks.